THE DAILYJOURNAL

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1898.

WASHINGTON OFFICE-515 Fourteenth St. Telephone Calls. Business Office....... 238 | Editorial Rooms......242

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL Daily only, one year. 8.06
Daily, including Sunday, one year 10.00
Sunday only, one year 2.00 Bunday only, one year WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier......15 cts WEEKLY.

Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send aubscriptions to the JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a OFE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign post-age is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in

this paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-

companied by the name and address of the writer THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevar NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster CHICAGO-Palmer House,

CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of

ST. LOUIS-Union News Co., Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbit

THE opening speech of President Clarkson, before the Republican League convention, was in excellent spirit and full of vim, vigor and victory.

As Senator Voorhees did not vote for the Sherman silver act, he should be ready to vote for its repeal, unless he is willing to admit that he did not vote wisely in 1890 when the bill became a

KENTUCKY hospitality is proverbial and it is being extended to the visiting Republicans in Louisville in right royal fashion. When it comes to hospitality there is nothing mean about Kentucky Democrats.

THE members of Congress who have heretofore been advocates of free coinage have decidedly the advantage of those who have been opposed to the silver heresy all these years, now that the President is going to win the former by patronage.

THE new postmaster at Terre Haute evidently thinks that with Senator Voorhees and John E. Lamb at his back he can violate the civil-service law with impunity. When he runs against that snag he will find the twin spoilsmen cannot help him.

THERE is reason to believe that if Headsman Maxwell could swap his a for a score of electrocution chairs, such as are used in New York, he might do his work with much more neatness, and what, to the Democrats, is more important, with much greater dis-

If the President can cause the repeal of the Sherman silver law in September, and then send a commission to an international silver conference, something may be done; but Europe will do nothing so long as there is a hope that th United States will assume the silver burden of the commercial world.

THE restaurateurs, concessionaries and boarding house keepers of Chicago have evidently started out to feather their nests by fleecing visitors to the exposition. The reports leave no doubt that extortion is being practiced on almost every hand. These evils can be corrected, and must be, or the exposition will suffer irreparable damage in its finances. The exposition has six months to run, and the managers should lose no time in removing these causes of complaint.

has been full of Georgia colonels with their eyes fixed upon the enticing plums of office which hung so near and yet so far. A few days ago the Atlanta Constitution's poet printed a pathetic call to them to return. "Oh, there'll be jubilation when the colonels all come home," he sang. Probably the poet's wish will be gratified now. Since Cleveland has kicked them but of the White House there is no longer a reason why they should linger patiently about like Mary's lamb.

OF course, Postmaster Thompson will be removed. The local bosses, backed by Representative Bynum and Senators Voorhees and Turpie, demand it, and that settles it. The pretense of investigating charges against Mr. Thompson and of exercising some sort of judicial fairness is all rot. So is the pretense of observing the spirit of the civil-service law. Mr. Thompson will be removed because he is a Republican, and all Republicans are offensive partisans. This administration's "rules" are made only to be broken.

THE Chicago Inter Ocean complains that the attacks of New York papers. and the editors of smaller papers who have been refused tickets, are calculated to hurt the prospects of the world's fair. It is possible they can do something, but the thing which is calculated to injure the fair most is the reports of the exorbitant charges for food made by those people on the fair grounds who are there by the action of the managers. Still, that is a drawback which can be remedied by the lunch-basket. As for the editor, why should he not pay his way like any other man?

A CONNERSVILLE correspondent sends an extract giving the national debts of the leading nations, in which the liabilities of the United States are given as \$13.84 per capita, while those of European nations range from \$30.79 for Russia, \$87.79 for Great Britain to \$116.35 for France. The United States debt is so much smaller per capita than that of any other nation that he suspects that State and municipal debts are not included. He is right. The total debt of given to his case had fed his selfishness the people of the United States when | and flattered his vanity to such a degree

170,546, of which \$891,960,104 was the debt of the United States government. The rest is: State debts, \$228,997,389; county, \$145,048,045; municipal, \$724,-463,060; school district, \$36,701,948. The aggregate debt is \$32.37 per capita, against \$60.73 per capita in 1880. During the decade, while county, municipal and school debts were increased, the aggregate of federal and State debts was reduced one-third. Indiana, it may be added, is one of the States in which the State debt was increased during the decade. On the whole, however, local indebtedness increased in much smaller ratio than did population. But while European nations have not state debts, many cities and other local organizations have a large bonded indebtedness, which would make the per capita debt in Great Britain and France much larger than it is as a national debt.

MY COMMISSIONER GETS HIS REWARD.

The appointment of "My Commissioner" Blount as minister resident to Hawaii is an attempt on the part of the administration to legitimize the unlawful act of sending him there without a commission and give an appearance of consistency to its tortuous and blundering policy in the Hawaiian matter. Every step it has taken has shown a willingness to sacrifice the interests and honor of the United States in order to cast discredit on the last administration. The withdrawal of the treaty of annexation, the sending out of "My commissioner," the hauling down of the American flag, the implied censure and enforced resignation of Minister Stevens, the dilly-dallying policy adopted towards the provisional government, and now the appointment of Mr. Blount as minister are successive steps in a policy which threatens to bring disgrace on the

country. If the administration had been free to act for the interests and honor of the country, and not compelled to justify its own acts and patch up a policy which has been nothing but a succession of blunders, it would long ago have recognized the de facto government and censured Mr. Blount for hauling down the flag. Instead of appointing him minister, it would have recalled him. The provisional government at Honolulu has fully vindicated its right to recognition by giving the islands the best government they have ever had, and by substituting law, and order, and decency for the illegal outrages and Cabinet corruptions that prevailed before the monarchy was overthrown. It is poor encouragement for the intelligent and patriotic men who constitute that government, and who are trying to resone the islands from the tyranny of a semi-civilized royalty, to have the great Republic to which they looked for support giving them the cold shoulder, disgracing its accredited minister and rewarding with his place the man who ordered its flag hauled down.

HYPOCRITE AS WELL AS MURDERER. The posthumous statement of Carlyle W. Harris, who has just been executed in New York for the murder of his wife, is doubtless the last of the dramatic features with which he and his family sought to invest his case. In its psychological aspects the case furnishes some thing of a study. In its moral and legal aspects there was nothing extraordinary about it. It was simply a case of cruel deliberate, cold-blooded murder. There is not a peg on which to hang a reasonable doubt of Harris's guilt. Few persons charged with crime have ever been more ably and obstinately defended, or been afforded ampler opportunities to clear themselves of suspicion. Every device known to a system of law al too lenient to criminals was exhausted in his favor. An intelligent and impartial jury of twelve men found him guilty beyond reasonable doubt. The judge before whom the case was tried said his guil was clearly established. A special agent appointed by the Governor to investi-Since the 4th of March Washington gate the case reported that he could find no ground for the exercise of executive clemency. After every means of thwarting justice had been exhausted, Harris was executed, as he undoubt-

edly deserved to be. Yet, throughout his trial, after hi conviction, and up to the moment of hi death, Harris posed as an innocent man and a martyr, and by means of a posthumous statement still declares from his grave that he was falsely accused and wrongly convicted. His coffinplate was made to aver that he was "murdered," and his after-death statement reiterates the assertion. No doubt many impressionable people will believe this solemn declaration of innodoubt that and just what Harris expected and desired. His whole course shows him to have been a hypocritical scoundrel who would hesitate at no crime to gratify his own desires and at the same time maintain an appearance of respectability before the world. All the time he was thinking of himself and his family, and the effect of his conviction on his and their social standing. He had no tender recollections of his dead wife nor thought of her family; he was only concerned for his own. To do him justice, he did show a sort of affection for his mother and an intense desire to shield her from the disgrace which would attach to his execution. For this he posed as a martyr during and after his trial, and went to death with a lie on his lips. In the last sentence of his posthumous statement he says, "I beg of those who think, or speak, or write of me in years to come will do so as kindly as they can." He was still thinking of how he would stand in public estimation after his death. He poses even in his grave. His heartlessness was only equaled by his egotism. He had actually worked himself into a belief that the court, the prosecutor and the jury had conspired to put him out of the way for personal reasons. "Carlyle Harris living," he says, "would be a daily menace to the career of Smythe, Wellman and others." The notoriety gained by his crime and the undue importance

importance to make his life or death a matter of public consequence.

The sneaking, cowardly, hypocritical character of the man is shown by the fact that the last act of his life was one of deception towards his mother. After all that she had done and suffered for him, and after all that he professed to feel for her, he lied to her from the chair of death. She was a member of the Episcopalian Church, and he had been baptized in that church. After he found that his case was hopeless so far as human relief was concerned, and that there would be no pardon or reprieve, he joined the Catholic Church, omade confession in the death-house at Sing Sing, and was granted absolution. Yet he refused to have the priest with him during the last hour for fear there might be adverse comment on his change of faith, and because he did not wish his mother to know it. So he sneaked into the next world under cover of a faith which he did not have the courage to publicly avow, and concealed from his mother the fact that he had abjured her religion. He continued to pose before the world as a Protestant while he was trying to pose before God as a Catholic. He lied even in his profession of religion. His last act was in keeping with the cowardly crime for which he was rightly executed. The world is better off without such coldblooded scoundrels and canting hypocrites. There are murderers and murderers. Carlyle Harris was one of the worst of the class.

UNLESS the Democratic leaders here are not telling the truth, they have made no charges against Postmaster Thompson based upon offensive partisanship or anything else. So far as can be ascertained, two or three disgruntled persons, one a gambler and lottery-ticket dealer, have a grudge against the Postmaster because one of them, a Republican for revenue only at that time, was refused appointment after he had passed the civil-service examination. He was so notoriously bankrupt in character that Mr. Thompson could not put him in any position requiring integrity. It is understood that one of the charges is based upon the complaint of Mr. Swift, in his Civil Service Chronicle, because Mr. Thompson went to the Republican national convention as a spectator while on leave of absence So far as Postmaster Thompson is concerned, if he has not managed the Indianapolis postoffice for all the people and in obedience to the spirit, as well as the letter, of the civil-service law, then it is impossible to do so. All appointments have been made from the civilservice lists, and two civil-service commissioners, Roosevelt and Lyman, are on record to the effect that the civilservice law has been scrupulously observed by Postmaster Thompson. As to the management of the office, inspectors have pronounced it a model.

It is not known yet if John Ruskin will accept the place of poet laureate tendered him by Mr. Gladstone. If he does it will probably be in the spirit in which it was offered, viz., a recognition of his high literary character and without any expectation that he will write birthday poems and perfunctory odes in honor of the royal family. Mr. Ruskin is too old to begin that sort of nonsense, and has too much literary reputation to risk it in that way. He is in his seventyfifth year and has not written poetry since he was twenty-six years old. Most of his verses were written under the age of seventeen, and neither he nor his friends would care to exploit them now. In his autobiography, published a few years ago under the title of "Præterita," he says of "Lines on Mont Blanc," written when he was twenty-six, that it was his last attempt at serious versewriting, as he "finally perceived he could express nothing he had to say rightly in that manner." A good many alleged poets have gone through their lives without making this discovery. Perhaps it was a fortunate thing for the world that Ruskin discovered so early in life that prose and not poetry was his forte. Evidently he thought that the best poetry was none too good. In one of his works he says: "Never read bad or common poetry, never write any poetry yourself; there is perhaps rather too much than too little in the world already." Again, in "Modern Painters," he says: "Those who sincerely love poetry know too well the touch of the master's hands on the chords to fumble them after him." From this it would appear that he quit writing poetry because be thought it was not his mission. And yet his prose shows that he could have written good poetry if he had preferred that form of expression. During the last forty-eight years he has written no verses except a few songs for music of his own composition and a few nursery rhymes. Mr. Ruskin does not need the small salary attached to the position of poet laurente, as he has an income of about \$15,000 from his works. but he may accept the place because it might look churlish to decline so graceful a compliment from a Prime Minister whom not long ago he castigated in his pure and vigorous English as a dismemberer of the British empire.

A FEW days since the Journal inadvertently did the Houston (Tex.) Post an injustice by attributing the following quotation to it:

Of the millions now paid out in pensions any one who knows snything of the civil war knows that three-fourths are paid to thieves, deserters, sneaks and bounty jumpers who never served an honorable day in battle.

The Texas paper merely copied it from the Illustrated American, an Eastern paper, edited by one of the snobs who affect mugwumpery and say the meanest things about the men who put up life to save the Republic, while such detractors were wearing their first suits of knickerhockers.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal of yesterday has an editorial, in Watterson's best style, on "Our Friends, the Enemy." With a spice of broad politics, it is more a generous greeting to political foemen who, on many a hard fought field, have demonstrated an ability to keep up their end of the fight. The ar-

Gentlemen of the Republican clubs, we

come you for war, we are equally be-holden to you! We have met you often, and sometimes you have had the best of it, and sometimes we have, so that honors are tolerably easy between us. We like you none the less because you are good fighters, good stayers and good party men. It is a right born to each of us. He is no true man who would abridge it to anv. Let us all indulge it abundantly. The world moves. The flag floats proudly from the masthead of the ship of state! God reigns, and the government at Washington, which still lives and is a democratic government, is none the less your government because we control its action. We are all Americans! So, here's looking toward you, gentlemen, and a murrain on him who says that, for these few days, anyhow. the Republican boys in the trenches

do not own the town! THE ceremonies yesterday at the opening of the Imperial Institute, at Kensington Gardens, near London, were brilliant and impressive, as such things go. The people who manage those things in London are always equal to a state occasion. The Queen acted her part with royal dignity. and when she touched the button electricity did the rest.

THE first victim singled out by Representative Taylor, of the First district, for the ax of Headsman Maxwell was W. F. Hudson, of Patoka, Gibson county, a man who was mustered out of the Eightieth Indiana with broken health and who has been an excellent postmaster. His successor is an able bodied young Democrat.

THE following dispatch was sent to Mr. Depew upon the death of his wife by ex-President Harrison: No one can send to you a deeper or more appreciative sympathy than mine. May God strengthen you to bear this inexpressible sorrow.

To the Editor of the Indianapons Journal: What are the provisions of the last fish law in

The act of March 5, 1889, prohibits the taking of food fish in March, April, May, June, January, February, November and December, with gig or spear, or in any month during the first three years after the waters have been stocked by the United States, at any time, in any waters; the use of dynamite or other explosives to kill fish, and use of seine, gun or trap to catch fish, The penalty is not more than \$25. The law does not prohibit fishing with book and line. The possession of a gill net or seine is accepted as evidence of fishing, and incurs a fine of from \$30 to \$200.

FITCHEY AND CONDUITT FUSS.

Architect Stem's Request Bandied Back and Forth Between Them-City Affairs.

Building Inspector Fitchey and Mr. Condust, of the Board of Public Works, indulged in another passage of words at the meeting of the board yesterday. John Stem had gone to the building inspector asking for permission to build a large porch over the walk in front of the Grand Hotel. Mr. Fitchey told him that he could not grant the permission, as he had no control over the street, and referred him to the board. Mr. Stem then called on the board, and it told him to go back to the building inspector. Later Mr. Fitchey called at the board's office and wanted to know what is had done in the matter. Mr. Conduitt replied by demanding to know of him why he had sent such persons to the board. and intimated pretty strongly that if Mr. Fitchey did not know how to run his office the board did not propose to do it for bim. Mr. Fitchey retorted by saving that he had not sent Mr. Stem to the board on any business that related to his office, but on something that the board should attend to. It resulted in Mr. Fitchey getting up and leaving the room without any settlement of

Trying to Avoid Damages, The board addressed a letter to the city attorney, stating that it did not want give the property owners, through whose land the main intercepting sewer from Merrill street to White river will pass, any damages for the building of it, and asked him the proper mode of procedure. The assessment roll and the papers which relate to the condemnatory proceedings have all been prepared, and the board asks of the attorney if it shall make the assessment of benefits and damages equal, or assess any damages at all.

Sewer in Woodruff Place. The board, understanding that the trus tees of Woodruff Place are desirous of joining in the expense of building a sewer in Chifford avenue, addressed a communication to them asking if they would guarantee to the contractor any and all assessments that might be made against the property holders of that corporation.

Municipal Notes. A petition for cement walks on the west de of Delaware street, from Fourteenth to Fifteenth street, was granted.

The board ordered the sprinkling inspector to see that the crossings of all tracks are sprinkled, particularly on South New Jersey and East streets. A petition for grading and graveling the

roadway and walks of Kenwood, from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-fifth streets, was referred to the city engineer. A petition for cement walks on the south de of Ohio street, from Pennsylvania to East street, was not granted by the board,

Complaint was made of the condition f Illinois street just below Twelfth street, the water standing in puddles owing o defective grading. The street commis-

he engineer reporting adversely on the im-

sloner was ordered to investigate. A petition for grading and graveling and paying with brick the walks of Excelsior venue, from Clifford avenue to Monroe street, was granted, and the engineer was

ordered to prepare the necessary papers. The board addressed a communication to the water company ordering it to at once repair the condition of the streets at Dorman street, from Michigan to St. Clair, and also in Washington street west of Hanna

Oran Perry, of the Pennsylvania railroad ade complaint of the dirt and dust on the viaduot, saying that it is impossible for the railroad men to open their office windows. The board will order the matter attended to at once, and to have the viaduct scraped and cleaned once a week.

action, yesterday, on the following streetimprovement resolutions: For paving with asphalt the roadway of Washington street, from Missouri street to White river. Length, 2,173 feet; width, eighty feet. For paving with asphalt the roadway of Massachusetts avenue, from College avenue to Belle-fontaine street. Length, 1,046 feet; width, fifty

The Board of Public Works took final

The Board of Public Works addressed communication to President Murphy, of the council, stating that an ordinance granting the Big Four railway the right to connect its tracks with those of the Union Railway Company, near Delaware street, in consideration of the removal of other tracks, which have heretofore been on Delaware street, would be sent to it for

INDIANA'S WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING.

Arrangements for Its Dedication in June with Appropriate Ceremonies.

June has been selected for the dedication of the Indiana Building at the world's fair. The exact date as yet is not settled. Several speakers of distinction will be invited to deliver addresses. The dedication, which otherwise might have been held earlier, is postponed until this date that there may be a large representation from the public schools of the State. The monographs of Indiana history, seventeen in number, have been completed. The intention was to have these printed in pamphlet form, but the funds at the disposal of the commission will not admit of

Ushered in, However, with a Season of Devotion for Spiritual Blessing.

The Venerable Christian Worker, H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, Evokes Thunderous Applause and Is Compelled to Speak.

President McPheeters Delivers an Address and Responds to the Welcome.

Short Addresses, the Executive Committee's Report and Election of Officers-Prof. White's Address-Mr. Bierce Arrives.

MORNING SESSION.

Organization Effected and Many Short Speeches Edify the Convention.

The International Convention of Y. M. C. A. delegates opened in Roberts Park Church yesterday morning. The proceedings were prefaced by a devotional meeting led by Dr. A. D. Gordon, State secretary

The session was opened by President Mo-Pheeters, at 10:45, in the main auditorium of the church. Not quite all the States of the Union were represented at 10:30 o'clock, the time set for the opening of the convention. Before order was called the venerable H. Thane Miller, a veteran member of the international committee, was led to the rostrum and received a welcome of applause. Mr. Miller is a prominent citizen of Cincinnati as well as a worker in the interests of the association. The tardiness of delegates in getting to the church delayed proceedings for some little time. Prominent among the front banners were representatives of British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. The delegates are for the most part young men, but very few be ing over forty years of age, and only seven ladies were present. Retiring president T. S. McPheeters, of St. Louis, announced the opening hymn, "We're on the Way."

Rev. Dr. Henry Buchtel read the second chapter of the second letter to Timothy and offered prayer. This prayer was of gratitude that men were appointed to save men, and for all the providential institutions whose missions are to save men, or which the Y. M. C. A. is the greatest. President McPheeters, in presenting his resignation, reviewed briefly the work accomplished during the two years since the last meeting. He said:

PRESIDENT M'PHEETERS TALKS. It becomes my pleasant duty, as chairman of the last convention, to call this convention to order, and in doing so it does not seem out of place that I should for a moment detain you to speak of some events that have transpired during the

The general work of the association seems to have gone forward with a steady and satisfactory development, and the only event of marked importance has been the retirement of Mr. Cephas Brainerd from the chairmanship of the international committee. His retirement was necessitated by the condition of his health, and thus for the first time since there has been an international gathering, we come together with another than Mr. Brainerd at the helm. For more than twenty-five years, Mr. Brainerd, in conunction with the two other members of the great triumvirate, Morse and McBurney, has, in a large measure, molded and directed the general policy of our society. It is under his leadership that we have grown from a few struggling associations with their work projected on many lines into a homogeneous, powerful and world-wide society. His eye has detected the dangers ahead and his hand has wisely guided us from them, so that to-day, he can lay down the work so well done and so thoroughly organized without causing any serious inconvenience or delay in the onward movement. This has not been done except by the expenditure of much time and large intellectual gifts, sustained and supported by a deep religious inspiration, always having before him the great and fundamental idea that the work should be limited to work for young men, by young men, in order that the young manhood of the Nation might be elevated

and unified into a mighty Christian force. The noble, self-sacrificing spirit of our leader has been to me, since my acquaintance with him, a great inspiration, and I believe that no better illustration of the power that there lies in one man to accomplish much for the Master, even though he be busy with his own cailing and advancing to the front of it, can be found than in Mr. Cephas Brainerd, and I therefore take the liberty, in your name and in the name of the association we represent, to lift my voice in praise to God for what He has permitted His servant In choosing a successor for Mr. Brainerd, I be-

lieve that the international committee have been led of God to choose Mr. Monroe, who for so many years has been interested and largely identified with the work of our society Now, a word as to the future and I am through and that word is "Onward," for we dare not go backward and we cannot stand still. There are two thoughts that I desire to impress upon this great gathering as to how we may be factors in the onward movement.

First, then, let us provide generously and liberally the sinews of war for the incoming international committee. Let us do this through our own liberality and gifts, and let us do it by lend ing emphasis and force in our associations to the great extension movement inaugurated within the last few years. Let us see to it that this ed-ucational and mancial agency is in every association, and that all of our members, through its

Second, let the onward movement be in the religious life of our societies. Let us realize, dear brethren, that buildings, and wealth, and favor in the eyes of the world are valuable and important only as we use them as agencies for the advancement of the kingdom of Hun whom we love and serve, and further, let us realize that the spiritual life of our association will only be in proportion to the spiritual life of those who are leading and directing these associations. Therefore, let us be much in prayer. Let us beget a spirit of prayer in our associations. Let us study God's word for our own upbuilding and edification, and also as a means to be used in bringing others to a knowledge of Christ. Let the Bible work of our association be the key-note of our work. Let it be in every community that when our associations are spoken of, it will not be of the buildings or of our social influence alone, but of the fact that we are honestly and earnestly doing all in our power to bring to pass the time when Christ shall reign, and to build up an army of young men into a spiritual manhood, greater and grander than the spirital manhood of their

TEMPORARY OFFICERS. The work of effecting a temporary organization was next taken up, and H. O. Wilhams, of Virginia, was chosen temporary secretary. G. K. Shortleff of Colorado, L. L. Doggett of Ohio, W. B. McBride of Alabama, were chosen as a temporary committee on business.

I. W. Messer, of Chicago, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee on nominations, to consist of one delegate from each State and province. The committee named comprised the following:

C. M. Copeland, Winnipeg; W. McCullock, Ontario; D. A. Budee, Quebec; S. B. Herr, Arkansas; F. C. Laslett, Montgomery, Ala.; E. C. Browne, Colorado; J. L. Spears, California; H. P. Andrews, Georgia; H. B. Soutler, Iowa; A. W. Brewer, Illinois; H. W. Hutchins, Kentucky; F. E. A. Smith, Kansas; S. G. McConnaughy, Minnesota; R. Armstong, Massachusetts; R. A. Jordan, Maine, S. Farmer, Michigan; W. O. Andrews, Missouri; H. W. Stone, Nebraska; M. J. Trenery, New Jersey; R. R. McBurney, New York; L. A. Coulter, North Carolina; M. V. Van Vanken, North Dakota; F. S. Goodman, Ohio; S. A. Taggart. Pennsylvania; John Fletcher, Khode Island; A. S. Thomas, South Carolina; W. E. Wayte, Texas; E. S. McFadden, Tennessee; W. R. Haight, Virginia; H. W. Kellogg, Wisconsin; J. A. Dummett, Oregon and British Columbia.

WAITING FOR THE REPORT. While this committee were in consultation short speeches and prayers were made by a number of delegates. Those who spoke were California's secretary, H. J. McCoy, with warm greetings from the Pacific and Northwest, H. T. Williams, of Chicago, responded to his call with a warning. He pointed out the advantages of closer communion, and said throughout the progress of the work universally should go more prayers. Christ's spirit should predominate. The white-haired, blind, yet sublime, Thane Miller, of Chicago, was forced to speak, and after the applause at the mention of his name had died away, he said;

We rejoice in the marvelous property accumulation of the association, of millions spent to carry on this work. I tell you there has been no development so great as in the secretarial force. I knew this organization when the secreand now there are almost 1,200 in the force, and

moral, intellectual, forceful, better equipped to do their work—I do not believe can be found in this country. I wish you could have sat in Louisville and listened to papers read. Everything was put in such a was that anybody coming in there could have seen directly what each secretary was aiming at. We don't begin to appreciote the value of the secretaries. They are the leaders under God, and it is a blessed thing we have such men to lead us. That is thing we have such men to lead us. That is the reason we have such success. No men come in such direct contact with men, touching every point in city life, equal with the Young Men's Christian Association secretaries. They are the most self-sacrificing men I ever knew. There is no more reason why they should give up all opportunities for making money than for other men in the laity to do so, and they are men who would succeed in other vocations. When you go home tell your associations they are not half paying their secretaries, and that they should hustie up their salaries. It is due to the wives of the secretaries, who are as good as the secretaries themselves, and the financial element is necessary to give them their proper position in life. God bless the secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association. Say amen to that

This is a Methodist Church. Mr. L. D. Wishard, of Chicago, one of the missionaries of the association, who has lately returned from a trip around the world, talked about the work in Japan and its progression there. The work in India was promising. He had held a meeting, he said, on the banks of the Euphrates, in Salon, Turkey, Persia and others, and brought back words of cheer and greetings of love from the young men of these older countries, who asked their prayers. From the cold waves of Manitoba came assurance that even there there were warm

John R. Mott, college secretary of the international committee of New York, pointed out some of the mistanes likely to be made by associations and individuals. Mr. Thane Miller sang "One More Year's

Work for Jesus," by invitation. Mr. Olandt, of New York, and Mr. Messer, of Chicago, offered fervent prayer for the associations all over the world and the advancement of all Christian work. COMMITTEE REPORTS. The Lominating committee here re-

turned, with a report naming a president and vice president, but asking for more time for the rest of the work. Their report was adopted as follows:

President-G. N. Bierce, Dayton, O. First Vice President-L. H. Packard, Mon-

Second Vice President-R. A. Orr. Pittsburg. Other Vice Presidents—Ira J. Chase, Indianapolis; Francis Batchelder, Boston; W. Woods White, Atlanta: J. E. Clifford, Grand Forks, N. D.; G. F. Orchard, Tacoma, Wash.

A committee of two, Mr. Monroe and Mr. Coxhead, were appointed to escort President Bierce to the chair, but the convenn was informed that he would not arrive in the city as soon as he expected, his train being delayed. President McPheeters was kept in the chair, as none of the vice presidents were there. The Rev. G. A. Carstensen offered a benediction and the forencon session closed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

President Dunning's Welcoming Address-Report of the International Committee. After opening exercises of prayer and hymn the nominating committee rec-

ommended the selection of J. A. Dummett. of Portland, Ore., as secretary of the convention; J. V. Reid of Chicago, W. D. Ball of Los Angeles and H. D. Dickson of Buffalo as assistant secretaries. The report was President L. D. Dunning, of this city's

association, delivered an address of welcome to the convention. He spoke as fol-It is my happy privilege to-day to speak words of welcome. We esteem it a great honor that

you, an organized body of earnest and efficient workers for the development of young men in the higher virtues should meet in this city to perfeet plans and to sequire new enthusiasm for greater achievements in your chosen field of labor. We have studied with great interest the beginning and marvelous growth of the Young Men's Christian Association. The beginning was small, yet there was a definite, laudable aim. This aim has dominated the organized effort from the beginning to the present time. Its aim originated in one moved by divine impulse, and has been held to by his followers with tenacity as fixed and steadfast as the laws of

The revolution of methods has been gradual but the aim has been always the same, by the salvation and strengthening of young men. One conversant with it cannot think upon the great work done by the Young Men's Christian Association without being moved by feelings of

Thousands of young men have been ressued from lives of sin and brought into communion with God. These and thousands of others have been helped to grow into strong men so that into whatever walks of life they have entered they have performed their duties well. As patriots they have been strong and earnest, as citizens upright and respected, as Christains faithful and levoted, and as members of families affection ate, loyal and true. in all ages institutions having for their object the betterment of mankind meeting the approval of good men have been upheld and supported. The Young Men's Christian Association shall have an abiding place in our affections, the earnest, warm commendation of all right-thinking people, and such a liberal support that it shall be able to go on to greater and grander achievements, In the developmental growth and evolution of methods of the association upon this continent the international committee has been a potent factor. This committee has been the creature of the international convention, the thirtieth one of which is in session to-day. In the past the deliberations of the convention have been dignified and fruitful of good. The present convention promises as much as any former one. Now, Mr. President and gentlemen, I have expressed to you the motive of our welcome. There is another motive, the hospitality of our citizens, and still another-we expect great good to come to this community from your presence in our

We shall be very happy if we have surrounded you by such conditions that there shall be freedom from anxiety or cause for irritation. We greatly desire that you find your stay in our city pleasant and profitable, and that you carry with you to your homes pleasant recollections of this visit. We have a just pride in the good name of our State and city. This good name does not rest upon our material prosperity, though of this we might boast. Of the State's natural productions I may observe that the supply of coal, gypsum, building stone and natural gas seems inexhaustible, the fertility of the soil is so great and it is so varied as to be almost unparalleled in re-sources, while our great factories have a world-

It is upon the character and achievements of her citizens that the glory of Indiana rests. The chief giory of any nation must rest upon the words and deeds of her illustrious citizens. Such, whether living or dead, are the Nation's greates possessions. If he who dies in the defense of his country is illustrious, Indiana has illustrious men by the tens of thousands.

I will not attempt to name and laud our great men. You know them, else is our claim of their greatness vain. I cannot forbear to refer to two -though not by name-of them, our most distinguished citizen, whom this State and city lent to the Nation for four years to act as its chief magistrata. It is with honest, laudable pride that we welcome his return to our State, for his administration of the affairs of the Nation was distinguished by the exercise of great intellect, patriotism and statesmanship. Our Hoosler poet has brought joy and gladness to many of your hearts, or has moved you to laughter or sadness by his mirthful or pathetic readings. This poet of our hearte has given new meaning to the appellation Hoosier. He has taught us that in his modelthe untutored man-may dwell, though unknown to him, a keen insight into the profot problems of life and experience in the deepest emotions moving the heart of man.

Aside from our distinguished citizens, our greatest boast and pride at present are our public schools, which the writings of Dr. Rice have brought us to the better appreciate The fame of these schools has spread abroad so that there have come to our city numerous representative educators from all parts of our country to visit them and to study the whole

educational system of the city. It would afford me great pleasure to speak at length upon the many admirable features of our prosperous and growing city, of her many and diversified industries, of her railroad facilities and of the hospitality and culture of her citizens. But this may be justly claimed as the prerogative of the Commercial Club, whose hospitality you will enjoy next Friday evening. On Thursday evening our excellent Ladies Auxiliary will extend to you a reception at the association pariors. It will be a happy occa-

sion. We trust you will all participate in the enjoyment of it. Our homes are open to you. While in them you shall have the best we pos-The churches of the city have thrown wide open their doors and invite you to enter and take

session. While there you will find Christian fellowship and support. My last word is that it is our sincere desire and expectation that as a result of this convention the Christian bond of union, the love of Christ and His work, shall be strengthened in us all, to the end that our efforts may be more fruitful in the salvation and strengthening of

President McPheeters responded in a bappy strain.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT. Mr. Elbert D. Monroe, the new secretary of the international committee, was greeted with intense applause when coming forward to read the twentieth biennial report of the international committee. Aside from that which was published in the Journal yesterday, Mr. Monroe said:

Following the recommendation of the Kansas City convention, the committee has sought to [Continued on Fifth Page.]